THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months, - - - $15 00
" " " 3 " - - - - 8 00
" " " 1 " - - - - 3.00
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months, - - 5 00

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, or for a longer or shorter period.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Monitors and Transports Moving down James River.

RICHMOND, MAY 26th.—The only news from the Southside to-day is that two Monitors and several transports dropped down the river last night and had passed, from the view of our scouts this morning.

Later from Gen. Johnston's Army.

ATLANTA, MAY 26th.—A reporter from the front arrived late last evening. Wheeler attacked Cassville Tuesday and defeated Wolford's cavalry brigade, burned a hundred and sixty wagons and brought off eighty, and one hundred and fifty prisoners.

The Yankees are running cars to Cass Station. Scouts report three Yankee corps have crossed the Etowah on the road to Dallas and still crossing. They march in close order with no straggling and in readiness for a fight.

McPherson occupied Dallas Tuesday evening and was engaged in slight skirmishing that afternoon and Wednesday morning with Polk's corps.

The Yankees levy heavy contributions as they march and burn all mills, factories and good dwellings. Where owners have left they destroy everything.

A request from Christians of Macon, Ga., to their brethren of the Confederacy.

MACON, MAY 26.—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at City prayer meeting here this morning.

Resolved that the Christians of this meeting request the City editors to send the following as a press telegram all over the land. The Christians of Macon, Ga. ask their brethren every where in the Confederacy to unite with them in prayer for our country, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M.

From Atlanta and Gen. Johnston's Army.

ATLANTA, MAY 26th.—The Army having advanced westward from the line of the Railroad, our information comes more irregularly. Firing was heard last evening and again to-day supposed to be about thirty miles from here, between Marietta and Dallas. Press reporters have gone to the front. Gov. Brown is here with the State reserve troops. There is a feeling of hopeful confidence among all parties.

No communications from Gen. Johnston to-day.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, MAY 26th.—The Senate has passed a bill increasing the pay of Generals assigned to duty at the seat of government. Also a bill to provide for the issue of certificates of indebtness, interest payable in coin. Nothing of interest in the House proceedings.

Movements of Grant's Army.

RICHMOND, MAY 27th.—Official information has been received here that the advance of Grant's left was crossing the Pamunkey. We learn from Hanover that they are moving in this direction.

Both armies in Motion—The Enemy at Hanover C. H.

ASHLAND, MAY 27.—Our army is moving rapidly in a line almost parallel with the route which Grant is following. At twelve o'clock, heavy forces of infantry had appeared at Hanover C. H., and were pressing our cavalry back at that point. Two prisoners just brought in belonging to the 6th Corps say their command received orders yesterday to march to White House.

Arrival of Flag of Truce Steamer New York at Aikens Landing.

RICHMOND, MAY 27th.—The flag of truce Steamer New York, arrived at Aikens landing last night, bringing officers, a daughter of Gen. Lee and dispatches to Commissioner Ould. Several transports with troops came up behind the flag of truce boat.

Repulse of Raiders in Onslow County.

GOLDSBORO, MAY 27.—A special dispatch to the *State Journal* dated Kinston 27th says that a raiding party of Col. Ripley's Yankee cavalry moved towards the Wilmington and Weldon railroad from Shepperdsville and were met at Smith's Mills, Onslow county by a section of Starr's Battalion of Artillery and some cavalry under Lt. Col. Beard of Folk's regiment (Col. Jackson commanding the whole) and driven back in confusion. All quiet now.

Latest from Gen. Johnston.

ATLANTA, MAY 27.—The latest from Pressreporters in field report operations yesterday as confirmed to skirmishing and the enemy feeling for our position. Our right rests on the road from Acworth to Dallas about three miles northeast from New Hope Church and extends from the latter point nearly west. The movements of the enemy continued to extend towards our right indicating an intention to get a position in the rear of Etowah river and bridge. Firing was heard early this morning but it died away soon.

Fr m the United States.

RICHMOND, MAY 27.—The *Herald* of the 24th contains Stanton's dispatches to Dix of the 23rd says many thousand veteran troops have been forwarded to Grant and that upwards of twenty thousand sick and wounded have been transported from the battle field to Washington. Over eight thousand prisoners have arrived at the prison depots from the army of the Potomac. Grant's army is now fully as strong in number and better equipped than when the campaign opened. The *Journal of Commerce* has been suspended by the military authorities.

In the House of Representatives a resolution to adjourn on the 6th of June was adopted.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, asking the President to communicate to the House whether the explanation given to France, being the resolute reference to Mexico which unanimously passed the House on the 4th of April quotes the statement of ministers that a satisfactory explanation had been received by the French government.

Admiral Porter's dispatches state, that, the vessels caught above the falls at Alexandria have been relieved by means of a dam which enabled them to pass over freely.

Gold in New York 182.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, MAY 27.—A special dispatch to the *Register* dated 27th, says the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent, says Butler's campaign to Monday night had not been considered(?).

Rebel fortifications on the south-side of the river thought impregnable.

Butler's loss two thousand.

Sam. Medary has been arrested and brought to Cincinnatti.

A special dispatch to the New York *Times* states the losses in the 5th Army Corps to be 1,240 killed, 11,570 wounded, 700 missing. The stragglers from the whole army estimated at 20,000 on the 19th. Losses five to six thousand.

The Cicaga correspondent of the 17th states the losses in front of Resaca to be 600 Killed, 3000 wounded and 400 missing.

Hooker was mortally wounded, Kilpatrick painfully, Manson severely and Wilcox mortally wounded.

The Kentucky Provost Marshall has orders to enroll negroes and to take them as substitutes.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1864. [No. 31.

THE WAR NEWS!

GRANT ACROSS THE NORTH ANNA RIVER—COLLISION BETWEEN A. P. HILL AND WARREN—THE YANKEES CHECKED—&c., &c., &c.

From the Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 25th, we take the following:

The following official dispatch was received yesterday morning:

HANOVER JUNCTION, }
May 28, 10 P. M. }

Hon. J. A. Seddon:

About noon to-day the enemy approached the telegraph bridge on the North Anna. In the afternoon he attacked the guard at the bridge and drove it to this side. About the same time the 5th corps (Gen. Warren's) crossed at Jericho Ford, on our left, and was attacked by Gen. A. P. Hill, and his advance checked.

R. E. LEE.

The *Sentinel*, in its situation article, remarks as follows:

Yesterday witnessed the renewal of the anxious interest which attended the late gigantic operations between Lee and Grant. It was known that Grant had crossed the North Anna in large, if not his entire force, and that skirmishing, which was heavy on Monday evening, had been renewed on yesterday, accompanied with warm artillery practice. The situation and the operations, so far as we could understand them, are about as follows, up to our latest accounts:

The North Anna river flows about two miles in rear of Hanover Junction, counting from Richmond. Its course here is not far from parallel with the Central Railroad leading west towards Gordonsville. The North Anna is crossed, in rear of the Junction, by the railroad leading to Fredericksburg. Just above the railroad bridge is the telegraph road and its bridge. There are several fords across the river higher up. The first of these is Oxford Ford, three or four miles above the railroad bridge. Then comes Quarles' Ford, about three miles higher; after which we reach the Jericho Ford, about eight miles above the railroad bridge.

At the Jericho Ford Grant crossed one of his corps—the 5th, under Warren, on Monday evenning. This was encountered near Noel's Turnout by A. P. Hill and checked. There was also a skirmish on the same evening at the Telegraph road bridge. the number of wounded on our side in these affairs was, we understand, about three hundred. Among the losses of the Yankees were some seventy-five prisoners captured by us.

Subsequently Grant crossed others if not all, of his forces to this side of the North Anna. We heard that at least three of his corps were on this side on yesterday, two having crossed at Oxford Ford. Doubtless his whole army is now over.—The confronting lines as defined on yesterday, so far as we could learn, were about as follows: Commencing at a point on the Central railroad, three or four miles west of the Junction, thence stretching behind or in the rear of the Junction, and across the Fredericksburg railroad, to some point near the North Anna. The distance of the line of battle behind the Junction was said to be a mile and a half. Some of the enemy's shells, it is said, fell about the Junction.

We have not been able to learn the extent of the collision yesterday, but suppose it was chiefly an artillery skirmish, preparatory to a general engagement to-day. We could not learn of anything more than occasional musket firing.

We have no news to report from the Southside to-day.

Of Sheridan, the accounts say that he has crossed into King and Queen, and has gone to Grant.

Of our own movements, it is not proper to speak.

The news from Georgia represents Gen. Johnston as engaged in manœuvres with the enemy.

THE LATE OPERATIONS OF LEE'S ARMY.

"Soldat," the army correspondent of the Richmond *Sentinel*, gives the following particulars of the operations of the two contending armies in Northern Virginia:

HANOVER JUNCTION, May 23, 1864, }
CAMP OF PEGRAM'S BRIGADE. }

On yesterday I concluded my letter with some account of the heavy battle of Tuesday, the 10th, near Spottsylvania C. H.

The tremendous slaughter then inflicted on the enemy and his total want of success, seemed to have greatly cooled his ardor, for on Wednesday all was quiet along the lines, except the habitual skirmishing, which, from its familiarity now, scarcely attracted attention. Towards evening, rumors of the retreat of the entire force of the enemy were freely circulated; and certainly from past experience, in our many conflicts with the "Grand Army," such a movement seemed highly possible. Never, before, had the enemy been so universally repulsed with such tremendous slaughter, and so little impression made upon our lines. Up to this time the enemy's losses were estimated to be at least 35,000 men, while our own did not reach the fourth of that number.

Congratulations passed freely from mouths that on the morrow were to be sealed in death, and many a patriotic heart beat with joy in anticipation of the end of our great struggle, which on the bloody 12th of May, was frozen in the cold grasp of the unrelenting monitor.

The 12th of May, 1864, will be ever memorable and ever remembered, as the day of one of the most bloody and obstinate struggles which have ever marked the annals of war, or added fresh horrors to this most cruel contest.

Before daylight we were moved up to the support of Hays' and Stafford's brigades in the works, and scarcely had the grey tinge of morning begun to dispel the darkness of a damp and drizzly night, when, after the three cheers which we knew to be the precursors of a charge, and a brief scattering fire on our right, we were astonished and mortified to see the troops in that direction pouring out of the works in the woods, showing that the enemy had there broken a passage. The enemy poured their concentrated masses through the gap, and moving on the flank with great celerity, were swifty driving all before them in panic and confusion.

Instantly Pegram's and Gordon's brigades were formed a few hundrod yards to the rear of, and at right angles to the line of works. All saw that a crisis was upon us. If we failed the consequence would be disastrous in the extreme.

In this exigency Gen. Lee rode forward in front of our line, his position being opposite at the time to the 49th regiment, of Pegram's brigade, and only a few yards from where your correspondent stood. Not a word did he say, but simply took off his hat, and as he sat on his charger I never saw a man look so noble, or a spectacle so impressive.

At this interesting moment our gallant Gordon, spurring his foaming charger to the front, seized the reins of Gen. Lee's horse, and turning him around, said, "General, these are Virginians!—These men have never failed! They never will! Will you, boys?" Loud cries of "No!" "no!" "Gen. Lee to the rear." "Go back!" "Go back!" "Gen. Lee to the rear!" burst from along the lines; and as one led the General's horse to the rear, Gen. Gordon gave the command, "Forward, charge!" And with a shout and yell the brigades dashed on, through bog and swamp, and briers and undergrowth, to the breastworks. The enemy, struck with dismay, start to flee, but we are upon them like a storm, and their first line of battle withers before our impetuous onset and the cool markmanship of our men.—"Hurrah! the works are ours!" But we stop not. Some of the enemy more obstinate than the rest show fight with bayonots, but it is soon over; and dashing over the first line we pursue to the second. Here we encounter another Yankee line of battle, but our onset is not stayed. They stand their ground until our scattered but still advancing line gets within ten steps, and then, without having fired, turn to the run. Few, however, escape, and ordering those who remain to surrender and go to the rear, a portion of the brigade, the 31st and 49th Va. regiments, dash on and form our line more than one hundred yards in advance of our outside entrenchments.

The fight there is hot, but we wish to give the rest of our men time to form in the works behind us, ere falling back. So we lie down, and for two hours repel every attempt to move us, although exposed to both front and flank fire. Seeing a strong line moving on our right flank, and our men having established themselves in the works, we fell back to the outside lines and there remained until night, repulsing every attempt to charge us out. The works which the enemy had captured contained an angle in the form of an A, with the point towards the enemy, and in the charge our line was not sufficiently long to extend over the extreme point of the angle. Attempts were made by other portions of our troops to recover this point; but they failed to dislodge the enemy, who maintained possession of about three hundred yards of our works in that quarter. This angle was made in order to embrace a hill in our works. Many say this was bad engineering, but I am no judge of that.

During the night we fell back, under orders, and threw up a line of intrenchments across the base of the "A," thus throwing out the point held by the enemy.

Considering the length of time we were actively engaged—from daylight until dark—and the large force opposed to us, our loss was small; not exceeding 400 men in the brigade. I place the enemy's loss low, when I estimate their killed in front of our brigade at 200.

We captured a number of pieces of artillery, but, for some reason unexptained, they were not brought off when we changed our line, and again fell into the hands of the enemy.

The loss in Johnson's division was probably between 3,000 and 3,500, including over 2,000 prisoners. I suppose our whole loss during the day, amounted to between six and seven thousand. The enemy state their loss at from 18,000 to 25,000. They captured 20 pieces of artillery. This is their "great victory!"

The following Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, were to us days of comparative rest and quiet.

About daylight on Wednesday, the 18th, the enemy, with 10,000 fresh troops, from Washington, attempted to storm the lines in front of Early's division, commanded by Gordon. They advanced to within 400 yards, threw down their knapsacks and fixed bayonets in fine style, when our skirmishers and a few pieces of artillery, opened on them and the whole column charged desperately—*to the rear*, leaving piles of fat knapsacks to our boys. We took some prisoners. They stated they had reached the front the night before, direct from Alexandria *via* Acquia Creek. They left over two hundred killed on the field.

During the day our skirmishers advanced, driving the skirmishers of the enemy out of their breastworks and repulsing an attempt to dislodge them by a line of battle.

During the night of Wednesday the enemy moved from the front of our corps, which was the left of the line, and on Thursday, the 19th, about 2 P. M, we started on a reconnoissance on their right flank. About 6 P. M., we attacked their right drove it back, the skirmishers of Rodes' division capturing a large train of wagons, when Johnson's division, on the right, ingloriously and causelessly broke, allowing our skirmishers to be flanked and driven back, when the enemy recaptured the train. Pegram's brigade was ordered to the front and made a gallant charge, for which they received the commendation of Gens. Gordon and Ewell, and although flanked, held an advanced position for three hours, and until ordered back, in spite of the efforts of the enemy to dislodge it. They brought up seven lines against the left of the brigade, and tried to get them to charge. Being very near, and it being night and quiet, we could hear every command. The officers would order, "Don't fire till I give the order," and then "Forward, charge! Remember Fort Pillow! But instead of charging, they would all rise and fire into the tree tops, and when we fired into them, scampered in fine style. Perhaps they feared the fate of their Fort Pillow comrades, and obeyed the order to "remember" it.

After many fruitless efforts to get their men to advance, they gave it up. We discovered that the enemy had at hand both the 2d and 9th corps, and withdrew to our original position, where we arrived at 3 a. m. on the 25th, very much worn out and fatigued. We had marched seven miles through rain and mud, fought four hours and then marched back again.

Finding the enemy had moved from our front, and to the right at 4 a. m., on the 21st, we too, marched to the right, down the telegraph road, and camped at 10 p. m., near Gouldinsville.—After three hours sleep we again moved on, and arrived at this place on the 22d, at 11 a. m., having marched 20 out of the last 31 hours—a very severe operation.

Pergram's brigade has killed at least 600 of the enemy; and estimating five wounded to one killed, would give nearly four thousand Yankees *hors lu combat* besides the captured, as its share of the army's work. We have lost, in the five engagements in killed, wounded and captured, about six hundred.

We have thrown up eight lines of breast works, and fought behind two, but have received benefit from nearly all. We have fired an average of one hundred and fifty rounds to the man.

LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS—BANKS AND STEELE.

We are permitted to publish (says the Mobile *Register*) the following extracts from a private letter just received by Rev. M. Hawthorn, of this county, from his son, General A. T. Hawthorn, who holds a command in General Price's army. It will be seen that confirmation is given in this authentic manner to the best intelligence we have received from the Trans-Mississippi department:

CAMP NEAR CAMDEN, April 23, 1864.

Dear Father: I have an opportunity to write you a few lines and I embrace it with pleasure.

The Trans-Mississippi Department is now in a glorious condition. Victory perches upon our banners everywhere. The Grand Army of Banks has been utterly defeated and routed, and is hurrying in confusion and dismay to the Mississippi river for safety.

General Steele, who was marching a large army towards Shreveport, to unite with Banks, has been defeated, and is now flying before us, burning wagons, tents and stores, and scattering arms, clothing and accutrements along his path. We have killed, wounded and captured 3,000 of his men, taken 15 pieces of artillery, and 550 wagons. He had just evacuated Camden, and we are in hot pursuit, about twenty-four hours behind. Our cavalry are all around him. He cannot escape. We shall capture his whole army.

Banks has lost 15,000 men and the most of his gunboats and transports. His defeat is complete and we have an army pressing, and fighting him day and night.

In three weeks this Department will be free. Not a Federal will dare to show his head, except on the Mississippi river and the coast of Texas.

I know that this will be welcome news on your side of the river. The people on that side had lost confidence in the army and people on this side, but our army has shown what it can do when properly handled. The victory over Banks is the most complete one of the war.

I have been assigned to the command of Gen. Fagan's old brigade, the one in which I commanded a regiment so long. Gen. Fagan is commanding the cavalry, and I preferred infantry.

I write this on my knee, by torchlight, at 11 o'clock at night. We start at 3 o'clock in the morning in pursuit of the enemy. So good bye; I must try and get a little sleep.

Your affectionate son,
A. T. HAWTHORN.

Rev. H. Hawthorn, Mobile, Ala.

GEN. E KIRBY SMITH'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HD'QRS, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI D'P'MT, }
Shreveport, La., April 19, 1864. }

General Orders, No 18.

God has blessed our arms with signal victories at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill.

The General commanding finds it an appropriate occasion to pay a well-merited tribute to the endurance and valor of the troops engaged in these battles.

Collected from remote points—from Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas—after long and tedious marches, their combined courage has gained, on the soil of Louisiana, the patriot soldier's highest reward—victory. They have driven in confused flight from the battle field, the boastful minions of despotism.

In the name of a grateful people, I thank them for this pleasant result.

While we mourn for the glorious dead, and sympathise with the heroic wounded let us take courage from the future.

By prompt obedience to orders and patient endurance, we will be enable to repeat this great achievement whenever the enemy shall advance in force against any part of the Trans Mississippi Department.

When the soldiers of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas stand together in battle, with the blessing of God, we confidently expect victory.

The names of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill will be inscribed on the colors of the regiments engaged in these battles.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith.
S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

From the Houston Telegraph.

GEN. KIRBY SMITH'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

SHREVEPORT, April 12, 1864.

To Major-Gen. Magruder:

Taylor attacked and routed the 13th army corps three miles from Mansfield on the evening of the 8th, and drove back in confusion the 19th army corps, which came to its support.

Morton's, Green's and Walker's divisions only were engaged.

A general engagement took place on the evening of the 9th near Pleasant Hill, the enemy having been reinforced from the 16th army corps.

The fighting was severe, the enemy holding his position.

The enemy retreated under cover of the night.

The cavalry pursued next day, capturing many prisoners and nineteen pieces of artillery.

Full three thousand prisoners in all captured.

Our loss is heavy. Gen. Mouton is killed, Gen. Walker is wounded.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

ADVERTISING, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

A LIST OF WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS RECEIVED AT RICHMOND.

FROM MAY 12TH TO 16TH, 1864.

T O Anderson co F 1 cav,
W A Branch co G 7,
T M Bust co B 18,
T Baux co B 2,
J H Ball co G 43,
L Benton co K 24,
W G Copeland co C 56,
A Dickens co C 21,
R C Dick co I 5 cav,
G Drake co I 54,
S Dougherty co F 56,
G Eanes, co C 5 cav,
J Eastword co A 54,
J Essex co K 4,
W Foster co H 56,
R A Fitgerald co A 54,
H C Gorris co C 35,
J E Guy co I 57,
N Harris co E 43,
D Huntley co I 43,
G Harris co H 45,
H Hatch co D 35,
M L Henly co G 35,
J Huck co H 35,
A H Hoke co A 23,
B S Hillgaret co B 43,
A L Johnson co G 43,
A L Jenkins co F 15,
A S Jennings co F 15,
E Lamb co C 43,
J D Lowry co K 8,
B F Lefler co H 57,
J J Levy co G 35,
J B Livingston co C 2 cav,
K Maltrier co E 30,
M Moore co F 12,
E Myers co A 1,
J A McNoir co E 52,
B Moore co A 5,
N F McCrony co B 14,
L G Myers co B 14,
C D McPeters co D 16,
A McDothin co K 38,
A Morton co C 14,
P F Morton co C 14,
B Myers co I 14,
G A Martin co C 14,
W H Mond co B 2,
A B Merron co C 31,
John Mave co I 61,
J Miles co A 30,
N A Morn co H 56,
J D Mills co C 52,
A H Moss co C 12,
W A Gonrey co F 13,
A J Martin co G 45,
John Moore co D 45,
T G McNelley co C 48,
J N McNeill co H 46,
B Myers co I 33,
W H Miller co E 45,
J Muldin co G 48,
A Moorfield co A 20,
W R Modly co G 45,
G Merritt co A 32,
D McColton co I 53,
J R Monerly co A 23,
A L Myor co E 35,
J Morgan co K 56,
A Myers co A 32,
J Menning co I 30,
J W Moore co C 1,
R Miller co E 12,
W P McDade co E 31,
H Matthews co D 5,
M A Morry co D 5,
A Mortrice co C 5,
C J McCoster co C 35,
S L Moore co E 45,
L Pike co F 8,
R E Patmon co F 30,
B L Pork co M 33,
F Peacox co F 7,
C F Pratt co B 22,
A R Purver co I 23,
J A Park co E 54,
W Pleasants co K 44,
J L Punch co A 27,
N Quonce co F 14,
J Ray co A 1,
A E Styers co A 21,
J W Smith co H 11,
H W Lambeth co E 7,
T May co E 1 cav,
W P Moore bo D 5 cav,
E S Moore co — 20,
W H McBride co A 56,
B T McMerrey co F 56,
J G Mann co D 35,
J Miller co A 35,
A F Mederson co D 5 cav,
J Moore co B 5 cav,
E S Pollingfield co G 25,
A H Rhodes,
H Roberts co C 54,
J Rose co F 56,
L M Rich co C 5,
J H Smith co B 5,
J Scoggin co E 57,
A B Spoggell co F 49,
W M Syms co D 56,
J T Vaughan co B 1 cav,
A Wise co C 49,
W A Watson co C 1 cav,
J R Williams co F 31,
J W Wacock co I 49,
D Williams co D 35,
A Worsham co K 56,
R F Walls co K 56,
M J Watters co B 14,
T Young co E 35,
P Apple co I 54,
L R Neal co F 49,
G W Oliver co B 58,
A O'Neal co C 5,
J C Oates co E 12,
J V Oliver co C 5,
J Osborn co F 49,
M V Putman co C 15,
J Powell co F 56,
W Patterson co A 5 cav,
N L Tropps co A 12,
W H Putman co G 9,
N S Pegram co B 30,
W H Pickard co G 32,
H Patterson co A 28,
W J Pollard co H 19,
J J Price co K 52,
W M Pitt co I 30,
J W Perry co I 1,
W Phillips co F 30,
J Penny,
M N Puerriss co B 7,
D Parrish co E 9,
D M Powell co I 20,
H S Petree co B 20,
A Pittsman co B 61,
J F Peal co H 61,
S Poster co F 49,
W J Norrel co F 35,
F K Nornelly co K 4,
A Noson co H 30,
J W Nance co F 28,
R Nelson co A 53,
G W Newton co A 22,
T L Newton co I 23,
J C Neul co H 23,
G M McKennew co E 32.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.

For circulars and information, apply to
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
Superintendent.

May 16. 12—3m.

MILITARY DIRECTORY:

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2	Wm R Cox,	Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Eunett,
4	Bryan Grimes,	Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5	Thos M Garrett,	John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,	Rufus Barringer,	Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	John C Lamb,	Thos H Sharpe,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		John S Brooks,
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23			Chas C Blacknall,
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,	John T Jones,	Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm R Cressman,	Zac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32	Ed C Brabble,	David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Clark M Avery,	Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,	Wm G Lewis,	Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singelfary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	T McGee Smith,
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelll McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam R Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	James J Iredell,
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	James A Rogers,
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratfott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrabee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph H Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewe l's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 3d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 3d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 28, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—In consequence of the high prices of material, and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper,	1 month,	$ 3 00
" "	3 months,	8 00
" "	6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper,	3 months,	3 00
" "	6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.

May 9th, 1864.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION or DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1856.

All Southern men feel that Mr. Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgmeet, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 20th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for as as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C. FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * *

MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January*, 1861.

* * * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress, January 29th*, 1861.

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greeley) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress, same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation;* or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress, same date.*

* * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out and so must all the border Slave States.* * * *

It is folly to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is folly to talk about bringing them back.—*Progress, February* 20, 1861.

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. * * *—*Progress, February 23d*, 1861.

* * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress, same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there *was* a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union*, the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress, March 22d*, 1861.

READ THIS.

It is a painful thing to be forced to believe evil of those, of whom we would think well. It is especially repugnant to be compelled to believe that a public man, occupying a high position in the politics of the State, and identified with its name and its honor, could prove false, not only to his own words, but to the cause of our suffering and bleeding country.—We have, therefore, been slow to think Mr. HOLDEN untrue to the land of his nativity, as has been charged by his political enemies—indeed, we have, on frequent occasions, defended him against this charge—and have been rather inclined to believe that his fierce and vindictive opposition to our struggling country arose rather from old party habits, and a hatred to his old political friends, the secessionists, than from a want of patriotism. But, painful as is the belief, it has been forced upon us by the events of the past twelve months, in such a manner, that the opinion has become almost irresistible, that to the many inconsistencies to the changeling and the time-sever in politics, he is willing to forsake his country, in the hour of her trial, and plunge her anew into bloodshed for the sake of personal aggrandizement.

Let the reader, who thinks this is harsh, follow us in the proof, bearing in mind what Mr. HOLDEN has heretofore done to bring on this war and involve the State in revolution.

In the summer of 1863, Mr. HOLDEN began to agitate for peace, (as he had previously done for war,) and to encourage meetings of the people, which called for a Convention to take the "affairs of the State into her own hands." At the same time he specially and steadily denied that he favored reconstruction, or secession from the Confederacy.

Many good and true Conservatives began to be alarmed at the tone of these meetings, although Mr. HOLDEN constantly assured us that no harm was intended. Finally, emboldened by the silence of those in authority, we find in the *Standard* of 1st Sept., 1863, in the proceedings of a meeting in Rowan and Cabarrus, a resolution, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That, in our opinion, under the circumstances, the best thing that the people of North Carolina could do, *would be to go in for the Constitution as it is, and the Union, as it was.*"

Another held in Iredell, about one week thereafter, copied this resolution, and *rssolved*, "That we pledge ourselves to each other to resist, to the bitter end, any such a monarchiel tax," (the tythe law,)—and endorsing Mr. HOLDEN.

Another held in Stanly, on the 28th August, *resolved* in favor of "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was."

Another was held in Wake, "endorsing every word contained in an article signed "DAVIDSON," which appeared in the *Standard* of August 5th; which said article was notoriously in advocacy of reconstruction, even after the editor had suppressed, as is said, that part of it, which openly favored that doctrine.

All these meetings endorsed Mr. HOLDEN, and called for a Convention.

Gov. VANCE called Mr. HOLDEN'S attention to these things, and urged him to use his influence to stop such a dangerous tendency; and, about the same time, Mr. HALE, of the *Observer*, called on him, through his paper, to discountenance them. Vain appeal! They might as well have called, and really were calling, the engineer to rebuke the little wheel for going around in obedience to the impulse which bis own hand imparted.

His only reply, when invoked to stop incipient treason and certain bloodshed, was, "Let the people speak: it is refreshing to hear them!" Still he was opposed to reconstruction, and did not want a Convention for the purpose of seceding from the Confederacy!!

Alarmed for the peace and honor of the State, Gov. VANCE thought it his duty to warn misguided men from their dangerous course, by issuing a proclamation; but, before doing so, he sent for Mr. HOLDEN, and told him, in the presence of two distinguished gentlemen, who had come to counsel with him by invitation, that if Mr. HOLDEN would agree to throw the weight of his influence against these threats of treason and bloodshed, and seek to direct the efforts of the people for redress of their grievances into the regular channels pointed out by custom and law; that he would abstain from issuing any proclamation that the people had the right to meet together and consult for the common good, &c.; but that when they threatened violent resistance to the laws, he felt bound to interfere. To all this he refused compliance; and, true to his old instincts, which lead him into bloodshed and revolution, and, as we fear, untrue to his country, he began, from that day, to war, insidiously and stealthily, upon Gov. VANCE.

Of the many arguments, in his paper, for twelve months past, favoring secession and reconstruction, in every possible way, except directly and openly, we now say nothing. It is not necessary.

The crowning evidence of this dark and damnable plot against the peace, the honor, the independence, and the blood of our people, covered, as it has been, by so many denials and protestations, is at length in our hands. It will astonish many and open the eyes of not a few, who have followed Mr. HOLDEN so far, believing that his opposition to everything, which tended to the support of our cause, arose from a real and patriotic zeal for the rights and liberties of our people.

Read the certificates of Messrs. HORTON, of Watauga, and HAMPTON and WELBORN, of Wilkes, and GENTRY, of Ashe. They are all members of the House of Commons, than whom more loyal and respectable gentlemen, in every department of life, do not live in our State—and all of whom belong to Mr. HOLDEN'S own, party, or rather that which *was* his party; for we feel well assured that he will soon be disowned by all true Consesvatives.

We will add that we have other collateral evidence in this behalf, which we may produce, if it becomes necessary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 27th, 1864.

GOV. VANCE—

Dear Sir: I have learned that in your speech at Smithfield, and also at Hillsboro', that you charged W. W. Holden of favoring a Convention for the purpose of withdrawing the State from the Confederacy. As I understand that you made this assertion partly on my authority, I feel called upon to state what I heard Mr. Holden say in regard to that matter. I recollect on one occasion, during the session of the Legislature, last November, in the Commons Hall, near the fireplace to the left of the Speaker's desk, of hearing W. W. Holden say, that "the Legislature should call a Convention of the State immediately, and take the State out of the Confederacy;" "and," says he, "mark my prediction, in less than six months, you will see that I am right." I was surprised to hear the remark from him. And, as soon as I took my seat, I asked Col. Gentry, who sat just behind me, what he would think of a man, if he was to hear him say, that "the Legisture should call a Convention immediately, and withdraw the State from the Confederacy?" He then asked me who had made such a remark, and I told him.

Col. Wm. Horton, who was sitting near, remarked that he heard him make the same declaration.

Yours truly,

W. W. HAMPTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 26th, 1864.

GOV. VANCE—

Dear Sir: I learn that, on Monday last, at Smithfield; and, perhaps again, at Hillsboro', on Tuesday, you charged that Mr. Holden's motive for favoring a State Convention, is to take the State out of the Confederacy. And I further understand that you made this charge upon my authority, in part.

Unpleasant as it is to me at all times to occupy the position of a witness, nevertheless, as this thing is now before the public, I deem it my duty to state what I distinctly understood Mr. Holden to say.—During the previous session of the present Legislature, one morning, (I do not recollect the precise day,) in the Commons Hall, between the Speaker's desk and the fireplace, on the left, Mr. Holden was in conversation with several gentlemen, but whom I do not recollect at present, as I did not notice particular at the time. I happened to be near and overheard something that was said about the Confederate government, but what particular subject was spoken of I did not understand; but I heard Mr. Holden say: "this Legislature ought to call a Convention and take the State out of the concern. Mark my prediction—you will all see before six months from this time that I am right." This is the substance, and I think the identical language he used, and I do not think that I am mistaken, as he turned his head and looked me directly in the face as he spoke. Maj Hampton of Wilkes, was present, at the time, and spoke of this mat er to Col. Gentry, of Ashe, and myself, on the same day, while in our seats.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

WM. HORTON,
Watauga county, N. C.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 27, 1864.

GOV. VANCE—

Sir: Having been called on to state my recollection of a conversation held between myself and Mr. Hampton and Horton on the subject to which this communication refers, I make the following statement:

During the adjourned session of the Legislature last November, Maj. W. W. Hampton, the member from Wilkes county, came to my seat in the House, and stated to me that he heard W. W. Holden make the following declaration that morning relative to the duty of the Legislature, to-wit: "That the Legislature should at once call a Convention and take the State out of the Confederacy. Mark my expression—before six months you will see I am right." During the conversation between myself and Maj. Hampton, Col. William Horton, of Watauga, joined in the conversation, and stated that he heard W. W. Holden make the same declaration that morning.

Very respectfully,

J. M. GENTRY,
M. Ho. Com's from Ashe county.

HOUSE COMMONS, MAY 27.

I certify that I heard the conversation referred to between Col. Gentry and Maj. Hampton, and that according to my recollection Col. G.'s statement is substantially correct.

E. M. WELBORN,
M. Ho. Com's. from Wilkes.

We are not afraid to trust the people, as Gov. Vance is. No one supposes that the present Legislature will submit the question to the people; but, with our views of the subject, and looking to the condition of the country, we would support no man for the next Legislature who would not pledge himself, if the emergency required it, to consult the people at the ballot box as to whether they would have a Convention.—*Standard.*

When did Gov. VANCE ever show that he was afraid to trust the people? If the people of North Carolina desire a Convention, Gov. VANCE is the last man in the State to stand in opposition to their wishes. But what evidence have we, that the people wish a Convention? The proposition originated with Mr. HOLDEN and with Mr. HOLDEN alone. It is true that after he announced his approval of the movement, some meetings were held in a few counties, and some memorials were addressed to Gov. VANCE, urging him to convene the Legislature for the purpose of calling a Convention. But this was no evidence that a *majority* of the people desired a Convention; nor is it any evidence that those who *did* advocate a Convention, desired it for the purpose of North Carolina's seceding from the Confederacy, which, as is conclusively shown in to-days paper, was Mr. HOLDEN'S object in originating the proposition for a Convention.

But Mr. HOLDEN has *receded* from his proposition, and does not advocate Convention *now*, as will be seen in the extract above quoted. He has five—just *five*—friends in the *Conservative* Legislature, whose late action upon the *habeas corpus* and the peace question he approves, and *not one of whom has made any proposition for the purpose of calling a Convention.*

But Mr. HOLDEN says, "*if the emergency requires it*," he "would support no man for the Legislature who would not pledge himself "to consult the people at the ballot box as to whether he would have a Convention." Now what is the "*emergency*" Mr. HOLDEN speaks of, of which he would predicate his action in this matter? We *suppose* he has reference to the possible defeat of Gen. LEE or Gen. JOHNSTON in the impending battles. If our arms are *victorious*, then Mr. HOLDEN is *against* a Convention; but if the fortunes of war should be against us, in *that* event he is *for* a Convention.

But, Mr. HOLDEN, you have committed yourself in favor of a Convention, without reference to any possible "*emergency*," and your object in doing so is shown conclusively by the evidence of Messrs. Hampton, Horton, Gentry and Welborn, whose certificates will be found in this paper.

The following resolutions, reported from a select committee in the House, and which were passed by a large majority—passed the Senate Thursday evening, 26th, by a vote of 26 to 18:

Whereas, The fearless and free discharge of the duties of the officers of the State is essential to the preservation of its sovereignty; and, whereas, Congress has no power to conscript State officers, and as this General Assembly has already by an act declared certain officers and employees of this State exempt:

Resolved, That this State demands exemption from conscription of all the civil and military officers thereof; and, also, al county surveyors and jailors, and all and every class of officers named in "an act to exempt certain officers and employees of the State from conscription," passed by this General Assembly at its adjourned session in 1863, and ratified the 14th day of December, 1863.

LEE'S AND GRANT'S POSITIONS.—Milford, where the bulk of Grant's army is stationed, is on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, twenty-one miles from Fredericksburg and forty miles from Richmond. Hanover Junction, Lee's headquarters, is on the Central railroad, twenty-seven miles from Richmond.

HABEAS CORPUS IN THE LEGISLATURE.—On Wednesday, after some debate, the House of Commons passed the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee, as published in our paper of to-day, protesting against the suspension of *habeas corpus* and calling for the repeal or the act, by a vote of 64 to 32. For vote see Wednesday's proceedings.

Similar resolutions were discussed in the Senate on the same day, by Messrs. Warren, Brown, Boyden, Hall and others. We have heard the speeches of Messrs. Warren, Brown, and Boyden referred to as very able, eloquent, and conclusive on the whole subject. We give to day a synopsis of the remarks of Messrs. Hall, Brown, and Warren, and shall publish the speech of Mr. Boyden hereafter in full. We trust Messrs. Brown and Warren will also prepare their remarks in full for the press.

The resolution will no doubt finallly pass both Houses by large maiorities.

The above is from the Raleigh *Standard* of yesterday. Why did not Mr. HOLDEN tell his readers that this very large majority, who voted for the resolutions protesting against the suspension of *habeas corpus* and calling a repeal of the act, *are friends of* Gov. VANCE? Messrs. WARREN and BOYDEN, and, we believe Mr. BROWN, whom the *Standard* compliments so highly, are strong friends and supporters of Gov. VANCE. We unite with the *Standard* in the wish that these gentlemen will prepare their remarks in full for the press. And we trust Mr HOLDEN will do them the justice to inform the readers of the *Standard* that they are zealous supporters of Gov. VANCE. The people have a right to know whom these able defenders of civil and Constitutional liberty will support for Governor.

☞ The Directors of the Soldiers' Orphan Fund are respectfully requested to meet at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb this morning at 10 o'clock. Important business demands attention.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, May 27th.

The Senate was called to order at 9 o'clock.

Several reports from committees were read.

Mr. Boyden presented a bill for securing the right of the writ of *habeas corpus.*

Mr. Jones presented a bill for exempting commissioners appointed to superintend the supply of soldier's families in Wake country from conscription, and milttary and Home Guard duty, except in cases of invasion or insurrection.

A bill amending the western plank road company, passed its third reading.

A bill suspending the collection of taxes in certain contingencies for the present year, was rejected on its second reading.

A communication from the Governor (from the House,) accompanied with communications from the Auditor and Adjutant General, in regard to the regulations of the Adjutant General's office; from the Surgeon General, in reference to his department; and from Major Foot and Judge Pearson and others, in relation to arrests.

On motion of Mr. Copeland, the special order of the day was postponed, to consider the bill in relation to the institution of the deaf, dumb, and blind, which was put upon its several readings and passed. The bill appropriates $75,000 to the institution.

Mr. Bagley offered a resolution instructing the Surgeon General to use his influence to have the wounded soldiers of this State removed from the hospitals in Richmond to hospitals in this State.—Passed.

The order of the hour, to wit, the supply of the families of indigent soldiers, was taken up. The bill as amended provides for the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the relief of the familes of indigent soldiers, and $7,000 for the families of Indian warriors engaged in the Confederate service, to be paid in N. C. Treasury Notes. Passed its several readings.

Several nominations for magistrates from the House were concurred in.

Mr. Smith, of Anson, presented a memorial from citizens of Union county, praying the action of the Legislature in favor of the county for appropriations made for the relief of soldiers' families. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Resolutions from the House on propositions of peace were adopted.

A bill from the House appointing a tax collector for Lenoir county. Read first time.

A bill authorizing the Governor to convene the Supreme Court when he may deem it necessary, passed its first reading.

Several bills from the House, of a local character, were read.

A bill to amend the charter of the Piedmont Railroad, was rejected—yeas 19, noes 24.

A message from the Governor informing the Senate that he could not give the desired information in relation to the medical department of the State, on account of the absence of the Surgeon General.

A bill from the House, requiring millers to grind for one-tenth. Concurred in.

A bill to incorporate the Cape Fear importing and exporting company, passed its several readings.

Adjourned to 4 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A bill to incorporate St. John's Lodge, at Kinston. Passed its third reading.

A bill in regard to the western turnpike road.—Passed its third reading.

A bill authorizing the cleaning out of Moore's creek, in Caswell county. Passed its third reading.

A bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg iron and steel company. Passed its second reading.

A bill to amend the charter of the Shelby and Broad river railroad company. Passed its third reading.

A resolution in favor of T. J. Cannady, and the sheriff of Lenoir county. Passed its second reading.

A bill authorizing the chairman of the board of common schools in counties to sell bonds in their hands. Passed its third reading.

A bill in relation to salaries and fees—doubling the salaries of the attorney general and state solicitors and fees. Passed its third reading.

A bill exempting funds, held for the education of deceased soldiers' children from taxation. Passed its third reading.

A resolution authorizing the public treasurer to pay the salaries of circuit judges without the production of a certificate. Passed its third reading.

A bill to amend the charter of the Lockwood mining company. Passed its third reading.

A bill in relation to the toll of mills was reconsidered, and then laid on the table.

A bill providing for holding extra terms of the Supreme Court, at the call of the Chief Justice, or majority of the judges thereof. Passed its third reading.

A bill in relation to obstructing the passage of fish in Neuse river. Passed its third reading.

A bill in relation to roads in some western counties. Passed its third reading.

A resolution in favor of Walter A. Thompson—to reembvrse him for expenses incurred in transporting supplies to soldiers. Passed its third reading.

A bill to enlarge the powers of the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville. Passed its third reading.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Young and Murrill for the remainder of the session.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock, a. m.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

A memorial from Alsey Mitchell, (was presented by Mr. Waddell) of the county of Chatham, praying that he be allowed to distil spirituous liquors for medical purposes. Referred.

Mr. Shepherd, from the joint select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to State importation of goods through the blockade, reported resolutions authorizing the Governor to appoint two or more financial agents to conduct the business, and appointing the Auditor of Public Accounts a commissioner to investigate all matters connected with State operations in this matter with instructions to report to the next General Assembly.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Harris, of Chatham, in favor of Lawrence I. Horton and Joseph Hooker, which passed first reading.

Mr. Person, a resolution expressive of full confidence in the patriotism, ability and fidelity of President Davis, and of thanks to our soldiers, &c.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That we have full confidence in the ability, fidelity and patriotism of President Davis, to whom with the Senate of the Confederate States, who alone can constitutionally negotiate for peace, and to the efforts of our gallant and heroic army we can only look for peace with independence; and our profoundest thanks are due and hereby tendered to our brave and devoted soldiers in the field for the heroic gallantry and fortitude, which, under God, have crowned their efforts with such signal success.

Referred to a select committee, on motion of Mr. Carter—yeas 49, nays 39.

A resolution by Mr. Mann, of Pasquotank, requesting the Governor to ask Maj. Gen. Pickett a repeal of the order prohibiting the transportation of articles of merchandize across the Chowan river. Passed.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Shepherd, a bill to amend an act entitled Revenue.

Mr. Carter, a bill for the relief of the citizens of Beaufort and Hyde counties.

Mr. Gaskins, a bill to raise a section or battery of light artillery.

Mr. McAden, a bill to incorporate the railroad importing and exporting company.

Mr. Carter, a bill to authorize the holding of extra sessions of the Supreme Court. Passed its several readings.

A number of bills which passed their second reading yesterday passed their third reading to-day, to wit: A bill to prohibit more effectually the distillation of spirituous liquors; a bill to incorporate the the Cape Fear exporting and importing company; a bill concerning the free passage of fish in Neuse river; a bill to amend an act to exempt State officers from conscription; a bill to appropriate money to the military establishment of the State.

The House continued to dispose of the bills on the calendar until the hour of adjournment, most of which passed their third readings.

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

GEN. JUNIUS DANIEL.

IN MEMORIAM.

Since the commencement of this strife our cause has met with the loss of no braver General or more patriotic gentleman than Gen. Junius Daniel, of Halifax. His loss will be keenly felt by the service, his numerous friends in this State and the South, but more especially by the members of the 4th N. C. Volunteers, (14th Troops,) between whom and himself, since he first took command of that now battle scared regiment, there has existed a strong mutual attachement.

Beyond the fact that Gen. Daniel was a graduate of West Point, and an officer in the United States army for some time, the writer of this is ignorant of his life up to his election to the position of Colonel of the above named regiment, the command of which he assumed on the 5th of June, 1861, at Garysburg. He was soon after ordered, with his regiment, to Suffolk, and shortly after to Bidgood's church, near Smithfield, Va., and was attached to General Pemberton's 1st Brigade, Huger's Division. Here he instituted a discipline and regularity of drill which, in a short time, enabled his men to elicit the remark from officers of high grade: "Daniel's regiment manœvers as if worked by machinery." His discipline was rigid and firm, and its uniformity was one of the reasons which gained and fostered the affection of the troops. For twelve months this regiment enjoyed the honor of being commanded by Col. Daniel, when, his term of service expiring, he reluctantly left it to take charge of the 45th N. C. Troops, then organized at Raleigh, (retracing his steps, however, three several times on hearing of the probability of an engagement at Yorktown, preferring to go into the fight with the troops he had trained, to going to those at that time remote from the seat of war,) he carried with him the best wishes of his command; and as they sadly relinquished their claim on him, universal predictions almost involuntarily fell from every lip: "Col. Daniel will yet make his mark," "we will yet be in a division commanded by our beloved Colonel," etc.

In a short time Col. Daniel received the well merited promotion of Brigadier General, and his attention to duty and conduct on the battle field up to the date of his sad fall, won the esteem of both officers and men. He was mortally wounded during a lull in the fight, his men protected by breastworks, while he was walking up and down the line encouraging them by his immediate presence and bold demeanor. He lived forty hours after receiving his wound and on perceiving the hopelessness of recovery, expressed his willingness to die, gave some orders to his quartermaster and commissary, and expressed his well remembered opinion in regard to the utter nothingness of human life when compared to the mighty issues involved in our struggle for independence.

Thus, soldiers of the 14th, has fallen in glory the man to whom above all others you owe that efficiency for which you receive your due meed of praise from every one cognizant of your brilliant achievements.

Thus, North Carolina, have you lost an accomplished and patriotic citizen, and one of the brightest stars in your military galaxy—one who, in battling for our common country, was reflecting the credit of his deeds on his mother State.

A few reflections upon his character as a man and officer, and this imperfect sketch will be closed.

He was a courteous and accomplished gentleman, with a carriage and deportment which demanded respect. Possessed of a commanding personal appearance, with a stenterian voice, when giving orders on the field, he seemed "born to command." Though rigid in discipline, and though he enjoined strict compliance with the requirements of military law, he exhibited an individual affection for his men, and spared no pains to ameliorate their hygeinic, moral and physical condition.

He never forgot his first command, the 14th regiment, and was affected to tears on hearing of the death of some of its members during the battles before Richmond and expressed his delight at the gallant manner in which they had acted, adding, that "it was no more than he expected."

Gen. Daniel's name is one that posterity "will not willingly let die." Coupled with the words Gettysburg and Spottsylvania, it will burn and blaze forever on the altar of sacrifice, and when oppression lifts its head will light to honor "all who nobly dare to do or die."

VIDENS.

☞ Rev Dr. DEEMS will preach at the Baptist Church in this City on to-morrow morning at the usual hour. May 28th, 1864.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conserxatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance. 28—tepd.

☞ WE are authorized to announce the name of D McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck. May 27. 31—te.

☞ WE are authorized and requested to state that HENRY WALSER, Esq., is a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate from the county of Davidson. May 24, 1864. 28—3tpd.

☞ WE are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons.

TO PRINTERS.

TWO GOOD COMPOSITORS CAN FIND PERMANENT employment by immediately applying to this office. May 24, 1863. 28—tf.

TO PHYSICIANS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
GENERAL HOSPITALS, N. C.
RALEIGH, May 28th, 1864.

THE SERVICES OF ADDITIONAL MEDICAL MEN are required in Virginia, and I am instructed to make contracts with those who are willing to go there.

P. E. HINES, SURGEON,
31—d7t. Medical Director.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE FIRM of R. H. ROUNTREE & CO., are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as I shall leave in a few days for my home in Lenoir county.

ROBT. H. ROUNTREE.
Raleigh, May 24, 1864. 28—tf.